## For the Northern District of California

23

24

25

26

27

28

1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7	NOT FOR CITATION	
8	IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT	
9	FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA	
10	SAN JOSE DIVISION	
11	UNITED STATES ex rel. DONNA M.	No. C05-01962 HRL
12	McLEAN and THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA ex rel DONNA M. McLEAN,	ORDER DENYING RELATOR'S MOTION FOR REVIEW OF CLERK'S
13	Plaintiffs,	TAXATION OF COSTS
14	V. THE COUNTY OF SANTA CLARA, THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY AND CHILDREN'S SERVICES OF SANTA CLARA	[Re: Docket No. 406]
15		
16	COUNTY, KENNETH BORELLI, LAWRENCE GALLEGOS, EPIFANIO ("J.R.")	
17	REYNA, TANYA BEYERS, DR. DEE SCHAFFER, DR. TOMMIJEAN THOMAS,	
18	DR. RICHARD PERILLO and DOES 1-100,	
19	Defendants.	
20		
21	Relator Donna McLean filed this qui tam action against the County of Santa Clara	
22	(County) and others under the federal False Claims Act (31 II S.C. & 3729, et sea.) and the	

and others under the federal False Claims Act (31 U.S.C. § 3729, et seq.) and the California False Claims Act (Govt. Code § 12651, et seq.), alleging that defendants defrauded the federal and state governments with respect to child welfare funds. Defendants filed a counterclaim asserting that, by filing the instant action, McLean breached the parties' settlement agreement resolving several prior lawsuits filed by McLean against the County of Santa Clara. Several years after this action was filed, the claims brought on behalf of the State of California were voluntarily dismissed. McLean eventually obtained summary judgment on defendants'

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

counterclaim. Defendants ultimately prevailed at summary judgment on the federal qui tam claims.

Defendants then filed a Bill of Costs seeking \$12,667.60 from McLean. The Clerk of the Court entered an award allowing \$8,232.40 in costs. McLean seeks review of that award, arguing that neither side is a prevailing party entitled to its costs. Defendants oppose the motion. The matter was deemed submitted without oral argument. Upon consideration of the moving and responding papers, this court denies the motion.<sup>1</sup>

"Unless a federal statute, these rules, or a court order provides otherwise, costs—other than attorney's fees—should be allowed to the prevailing party." FED. R. CIV. P. 54(d)(1). "The clerk may tax costs on 14 days' notice. On motion served within the next 7 days, the court may review the clerk's action." Id. McLean's motion for review of the clerk's taxation of costs was filed one day too late. But, even if this court were to consider the matter on the merits,<sup>2</sup> it finds that the award of costs is appropriate.

The Ninth Circuit has "construed Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 54(d)(1) to create a presumption in favor of awarding costs to the prevailing party." Amarel v. Connell, 102 F.3d 1494, 1523 (9th Cir. 1997). The reasonableness of an award of costs is a matter within the court's discretion. And, in cases involving a mixed judgment, the court has discretion to require each party to bear its own costs. Amarel, 102 F.3d at 1523 (citation omitted). But, it is not necessary for a party to prevail on all of its claims to be found the prevailing party. San Diego Police Officers' Ass'n v. San Diego City Employees' Retirement Sys., 568 F.3d 725, 741 (9th Cir. 2009) (citing K-2 Ski Co. v. Head Ski Co., 506 F.2d 471, 477 (9th Cir. 1974)).

Here, as borne out by the record in this matter, the vast majority of the time and effort in this litigation concerned McLean's qui tam claims, which were significantly more complex than

Before filing the instant motion, plaintiff filed a notice of appeal as to the order granting summary judgment for defendants on her *qui tam* claims. Nevertheless. awards of fees and costs are considered collateral issues over which the district court normally retains jurisdiction even after an appeal divests the court of jurisdiction over the merits. See Leslie v. Grupo ICA, 198 F.3d 1152, 1160 (9th Cir. 1999) ("The award of fees and costs is a collateral issue.").

See Lorenze v. Valley Forge Ins. Co., 23 F.3d 1259, 1261 (7th Cir. 1994) (concluding that the time limit of Rule 54(d)(1) has no jurisdictional significance).

defendants' counterclaim. By contrast, relatively little time was spent litigating and resolving
defendants' counterclaim, which concerned only the issue whether McLean's claims were
barred by the parties' prior settlement agreement. Accordingly, this court finds that defendants
are prevailing parties entitled to recoup their costs incurred in defending against the qui tam
claims, and McLean's motion for an order vacating the costs award is denied. See, e.g.,
Scientific Holding Company, Ltd. v. Plessey Inc., 510 F.2d 15, 28 (2d Cir. 1974) ("District
courts have held that a defendant who successfully fends off a large claim may be awarded costs
despite failure to prevail on a counterclaim.").

Nevertheless, the court also declines defendants' request to revisit the taxation of costs to reinstate sums disallowed by the Clerk of the Court. Defendants did not timely request such a review. Nor have they provided this court with any argument as to why they believe they are entitled to the sums originally requested.

SO ORDERED.

Dated: September 28, 2012

HOWARD R LLOTA UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

## Case 5:05-cv-01962-HRL Document 413 Filed 09/28/12 Page 4 of 4

1	5:05-cv-01962-HRL Notice has been electronically mailed to:	
2	Gordon Wayne Renneisen grenneisen@cornerlaw.com, amiclut@cornerlaw.com	
3	Jeremy L. Friedman jlfried@comcast.net	
4	Julia Ann Clayton julia.clayton@doj.ca.gov	
5	marylou.gonzales@cco.sccgov.org  Sara McLean sara.mclean@usdoj.gov	
6		
7		
8		
9		
10	William C Dresser loofwcd@aol.com	
11	Counsel are responsible for distributing copies of this document to co-counsel who have not registered for e-filing under the court's CM/ECF program.	
12	registered for e-ming under the court's CM/ECF program.	
13		
14		
15		
16		
17		
18		
19		
20		
21		
22		
23		
24		
25		
26		
27		
20		